

39102 to 39141—Continued.

one-half inch in diameter, and the petals are cuneate and slightly silky at the back." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 1, p. 402.*)

39111. *ERIOBOTRYA PETIOLATA* Hook. f. Malaceæ.

"This plant is a native of the eastern Himalayas and is found growing in Sikkim and Bhutan at elevations of 5,000 to 9,000 feet. The leaves are firmly coriaceous and vary from 6 to 9 inches in length and 3 to 3½ inches in width. The panicles are from 3 to 6 inches in length and broad, branched from the base, very spreading and clothed with a rusty tomentum, as are the very young leaves on both surfaces. The flowers are one-half inch in diameter, shortly pediceled and not crowded." (*Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 2, p. 370.*)

May possibly have some value as a stock for the loquat.

39112. *ERYTHRINA ARBORESCENS* Roxb. Fabaceæ.

"This is a small, moderate-sized tree, found in the outer Himalayas from the Ganges to Bhutan up to 7,000 feet in the Khasi Hills. This species is chiefly remarkable for brilliantly colored flowers. The wood is soft and slightly spongy." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39113. *FICUS BENGALENSIS* Linn. Moraceæ.

Banyan tree.

"A large tree found in the subalpine tract and lower slopes of the Deccan and is so common in Mysore that it may be said to be characteristic of the arboreal vegetation in many parts of that province. This tree attains a height of 70 to 100 feet and sends down roots from its branches, thus indefinitely expanding its horizontal growth. This tree yields an inferior rubber, and lac is also collected from it. A coarse rope is prepared from the bark and the aerial roots. Paper is also reported to have formerly been prepared in Assam from the bark and to a small extent is still so prepared in Madras. The milky juice is externally applied for pain and bruises and as an anodyne application to the soles of the feet when cracked or inflamed. It is also applied to the teeth and gums as a remedy for toothache. The wood is of a grayish color, is moderately hard, and as it is durable under water it is used in the manufacture of well curbs. It is sometimes used for boxes and door panels." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39114. *FICUS HOOKERI* Miquel. Moraceæ.

A tree occasionally found in the Sikkim Himalayas and the Khasi Hills at altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 6,000 feet. The leaves are thinly coriaceous, long petioled, broadly elliptic or subobovate, with a short, broad, obtuse, entire cusp. The base is rounded or slightly narrowed, 3-nerved, receptacles in axillary pairs. The large basal bracts are united in an entire cartilaginous cup which envelops the lower third of the ripe receptacle. (Adapted from *Hooker, Flora of British India, vol. 5, p. 505*)

39115. *FRAXINUS FLORIBUNDA* Wallich. Oleaceæ.

Ash.

"This is a large deciduous tree found growing in the Himalayas from the Indus to Sikkim, between 5,000 and 8,500 feet. A concrete, saccharine exudation called manna is obtained from the stem of this tree and is employed as a substitute for the officinal manna. The sugar contained in this exudation, called mannite, differs from cane and grape sugar in not being readily fermentable, though under certain conditions it does ferment and